The
Thoreau Society Bulletin

ISSN 0040-6406 Number 232 Summer 2000

A History of the Cairn

James Dawson

The cairn is our oldest monument to Thoreau, not excepting his tombstone, which has been replaced twice. Not only does Thoreau not have his original tombstone, but he is not even in his original resting place, as he was originally buried in New Burying Ground on May 9, 1862, was moved to Pine Ridge, later Author's Ridge, in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery probably in 1866, and by early 1890, B.B. Thatcher, a relative, had erected the Thoreau tombstones as we see them today: a large central family marker with small stones marking the individual graves. The one marked "Henry" fits perfectly with our conception of what Thoreau's grave stone should look like, and it is wonderful in its simplicity. In the 1960s the stone was stolen and was quickly and quietly replaced with a copy. The new stone was planted deep enough that "if someone tried to pull it up, Henry would come up with it," but by 1970 someone had chipped a top corner for a souvenir. This third generation grave stone (surely that must be a record for one man) is the one that we see today. His original stone, as shown in a photograph by A.W. Hosmer and used first as a drawing in Margaret Sidney's *Old Concord* in 1888, is somewhat gothic in style with a rounded top and an oval medallion in the center for name and dates. It is totally unlike the stone that we know. The cairn however, with one interruption, has marked the site of Thoreau's house at Walden Pond since 1872.

After the house was moved in 1847, erosion soon erased the cellar hole and nothing remained to show where it was, and by 1863 Channing, who had visited there as often as anyone, had trouble finding it and the location was in danger of being completely forgotten. Thoreau's fame, however, was slowly increasing and more visitors came to the Pond but likely, few were able to find the site of the house without help. Also, in 1866 the Fitchburg Railroad established an amusement park on the west end of the pond by the tracks; there were tents, boat rides, concession stands, band stands and walking trails, and probably some of these folks made it to Thoreau's cove, perhaps by accident. In 1872 Bronson Alcott and Mary Newbury Adams visited the Pond, and her daughter remembered this trip in 1914:

> You asked me for a letter telling you about the beginning of the cairn at Walden Pond. This is as I remember it as Mr. Alcott told me about it afterwards when he took me to Walden to add my stone, and as I recall it from one of mother's lively letters.
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> She was visiting the Emersons . . . and on this day Mr. Alcott called at the Emerson's for mother to take a walk in Walden Woods. She was almost as devoted a lover of nature as you, Dr. Bigelow, and you know that is saying a great deal. She was of course delighted to go and when they reached the spot where Thoreau's little house used to stand, mother said it was a pity there was nothing to mark the place, so strangers might know it. "Well," said Mr. Alcott, "a cut stone would hardly be appropriate, would it, for

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Thoreau?" She suggested building a cairn and then let everyone who loved Thoreau add a stone and said she was going to start it right then. She got a stone and with a little improvised ceremony laid it down in her own name. Then Mr. Alcott got one for himself and one for Mrs. Alcott. Then mother laid a stone for my father. She was a poetical, original sort of a person, with a musical, expressive voice and a radiant face. Mr. Alcott stood by half amused at the blessings his young friend was invoking, half in fun, but also half in earnest, upon the future memorial to his friend.

Some picnickers, observing the scene, added their own stones and the cairn was born.

Now, there was a focal point any visitor to the Pond could easily find and certainly, in these early years, the cairn did its part in keeping Thoreau's memory alive. In his *Discovery at Walden*, Roland Robbins tells that in 1945, he found over three dozen inscribed stones at the bottom of the cairn, most dating from 1878 and some still having their donor's names on them in shiny, black paint; one was inscribed "Banner of Light," which turned out to be a spiritualist periodical of the time. With some detective work, Robbins tracked down a mention of this visit in the Aug. 3, 1878 issue:

> Lake Walden Camp Meeting, the Thoreau Pilgrimage, etc. On Thursday evening in obedience to a general impulse to do honor to liberality of sentiment wherever found, about one hundred campers took up their line of march around the lake to a spot nearly opposite the canvas city, where a simple pile of stone surmounted by a wooden upright, announced the fact that the "Site of Thoreau's Hut" had been reached. The objective point being gained, the people formed in semi-circle before it . . . Mrs. C. Fannie Allyn read an extract from the *Woman's Journal* relative to Thoreau and his hermitage at Walden Pond . . . remarks were made . . . music was furnished by Dunbar's Band. The people sang "Auld Lang Syne" and other pieces . . . Mr. Wing photographed the party in a group, and the company dispersed.

Robbins found that several people mentioned in the article had left inscribed stones, but that he had not been successful in locating the picture Mr. Wing took of the group.

What did the early cairn look like? Just a small pile of stones? An undated, but very early, photograph turned up showing nine people standing behind the cairn. The wooden upright and sign agree exactly with that described in the *Banner of Light* article, and the lettering is clearly visible on the sign; the picture could easily date from the late 1870s, and it is tempting to think that this is the photograph that Robbins was looking for. Picture taking was not a casual affair then (the snapshot was a decade in the future); cameras were bulky and the "film" was a fragile glass plate, so likely there were not many "kodak moments" down by the Pond. In any event, it is probably the earliest photograph of the cairn we have. The pile is smaller than it is today and comes to mid-thigh on the people standing by it. The oldest dated image of the cairn is a sketch done on Aug. 4, 1879, owned by the Concord Free Public Library: it also shows a small pile of stones with the wooden upright and sign, and its appearance seems to be just like that in the undated photo.

Besides growing in girth, the cairn also changed slightly in appearance over the years. In 1890, A.W. Hosmer's photograph of the cairn in his "Thoreau Souvenir," a montage of miniature photos of Thoreau interest, shows that the wooden upright and sign were gone, but an upright, cut stone post extended up from the center of the cairn for several feet. In the 1897 "Holiday edition" of *Walden*, there is another Hosmer photo of the cairn, the stone post is gone, but two or three of its broken-off sections are lying on the back side of the cairn: their squared edges at odds with the rounded stones of the rest of the cairn which seems to be increasing in size indicating continued interest in Thoreau and the Pond. A small black and white postcard view of it was published possibly as early as 1902; an attractive full color postcard view of the cairn and "Lake Walden," as some wanted to call it, was copyrighted in 1908 and more were to come. The broken-off post sections are no longer visible, likely buried under layers of stones. The cairn was nearing its modern appearance, but by the 1930s, there were some who were convinced that the cairn was in the wrong place. Raymond Adams, later first president of the Thoreau Society, and Raymond Emerson erected four small stone markers on what they thought were the corners of Thoreau's cellar hole—over fifty feet behind the cairn.

This controversy increased as the centenary approached. It would be awkward celebrating the 100th anniversary of Thoreau's move to Walden Pond at the wrong place! Various opinions were recorded in the newly created *Thoreau Society Bulletin*: a W.N. Tolman reported that the present cairn had been started by Frank Sanborn and his sons after the original cairn had disappeared; some remembered that the cairn used to be closer to the shore; alert readers pointed out that the location of the cairn did not agree with Thoreau's own description of the house site as being six rods from the shore (Thoreau was a surveyor, wouldn't he have known where his house was?); even more alert readers pointed out that the cairn site agreed almost exactly with Thoreau's own map of the Pond printed in the first edition of *Walden* (and unfortunately either left out of many later reprints or printed in the wrong scale, making it useless and contributing to the confusion). Many people were convinced that Alcott was completely wrong when he showed Mrs. Adams where the house was; it wasn't a question of Alcott's being wrong, it was of just how wrong he was—maybe the cairn wasn't even on the right cove. Roland Robbins attended the centennial celebration at the Pond in 1945, was intrigued by the problem, and decided to solve the mystery of the missing house site. After months of effort, he finally located it when probing a few feet behind the cairn and discovered the remains of Thoreau's chimney foundation. Later, he had to move stones from the back of the cairn to the front because the cairn covered about a quarter of the house site. Mr. Alcott had known what he was doing when he had shown Mrs. Adams where to put that first stone, but now, with plans for a more formal memorial, the cairn was in the way.

By 1945, the cairn had been formalized with a bronze plaque titled "Site of Thoreau's House" set into the flat side of a large boulder placed on the front of it, and in July 1947 the Thoreau Society formally dedicated a granite fieldstone from Thoreau's birthplace that was placed over Thoreau's hearth and inscribed with the quote "Go thou my incense upwards from this hearth." More of the cairn would have to be moved to make room for the new house site memorial designed by T. Mott Shaw: nine granite posts costing about $400 would be set on the perimeters of the house and wood shed and connected by wrought iron chains, but leaving the doorways open. On one door post would be chiseled "Site of Thoreau's cabin discovered Nov. 11, 1945 by Roland Wells Robbins." By early 1948, the posts were being set up and Robbins was successful in correcting a misprint in the hearth stone: it was supposed to read "upward" not "upwards." But this was not the first spelling error at the Pond—the bronze plaque misspelled the title of Thoreau's first book. Even though the new house memorial was completely in tune with its natural setting and really a fine design, probably not to be improved on, perhaps

more attention should have been paid to Thoreau's warning in *Walden* about hammered stone monuments and Alcott's words about using cut stone to honor Thoreau, as man and nature were already at work on the hammered and cut stones placed at Walden.

Robbins wrote in 1946 that "Surely the cairn's beginning was a fitting memorial to Thoreau. The stones, broken bottles and the like, which crown the summit of today's cairn, were placed years later by more casual mortals of this modern world. And the use of the cairn's bronze plaque as a target for boys to sharpen their pitching arms speaks only too well of this atomic age." By 1962, the boulder was cracked, probably when the plaque was stolen, and the replacement plaque, with the corrected spelling, was cemented with a mortar that was many shades lighter than the original. By 1970, the doorway inscription seemed to have been used for target practice and the chains had been stolen. By contrast, with a little light housekeeping, the cairn would be as good as new, so its future was assured—or was it?

In 1975, Thoreauvians were stunned to discover that the cairn was gone! Every stone! The State had taken it! The Thoreau Society passed a resolution asking the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, who now managed the site, to bring back the cairn, and the reply, a prime example of a bureaucratic brush off, was printed in the *Bulletin*:

> October, 29, 1976. The Department of Environmental Management recognizes the significance of the cairn at Walden Pond State Reservation and the value of providing the opportunity for visitors to pay tribute to Thoreau by adding to it.
>
> Last year the cairn was moved from the house site area to behind the headquarters building. This was done primarily because vandals were constantly throwing the rocks around and beyond the house site area, which quickly became unsightly. Already short of staff, the manhours needed to police the area was becoming a problem.
>
> Additionally, the meaning of the cairn was not understood by a significant number of visitors and to place another interpretive sign at the house site would precipitate a cluttered appearance. With respect to the meaning of the cairn, it needs to be housed in a more permanent location such as the future visitor information center called for in the master plan.
>
> Moving the cairn had the approval of the Walden Pond Advisory Council and other members of local communities. I appreciate the interest and the resolution made by the Thoreau Society and look forward to when this meaningful act of placing stones will be resumed.

The "unsightly" cairn moved to "a more permanent location" than where it had been for 103 years! Outrageous!! Thoreau would have been turning over in one of his two grave sites under one of his three tombstones if he knew! There was an uproar about it and so three years later it was returned, apparently none the worse for the wear. The *Bulletin* proclaimed that "THE CAIRN IS BACK" and that the move had "caused great consternation among many Thoreauvians, for it had stood there for more than a century as a unique tribute to Thoreau's world wide appeal. But on July 17, 1978 the cairn was returned to the site and we trust that ardent Thoreauvians will show their appreciation by bringing more rocks to add to the growing pile." Presumably, Walt Harding was making sure that the State would have a lot more stones to move the next time that they tried any funny stuff.

The cairn is now farther away from the new house memorial, since it was no longer needed to mark the site; the boulder and plaque have been removed, but an attractive wooden sign now gives its history. The cairn, now larger in girth, serves as a growing tribute to Thoreau's influence in modern affairs as visitors and pilgrims add stones from the Pond or from around the world (someone even added an Eastern Shore of Maryland oyster shell); some bear the names of their donors and this is one place where graffiti is not objectionable. The State was right though, despite its fame, not everyone understands what it is. One young visitor proclaimed that "the pile of stones at Walden cairn was all that was left of a cabin that Walden and Thoreau had built together, that the cabin had been destroyed in the battle of Lexington and Concord of the Civil War, and that the people of Concord had been so unhappy that their cabin had been destroyed that they built a new one for Walden and Thoreau in town where it would be safe"; and another told a friend that "Oh, itís all right to take a stone, that's why they pile them up there—for tourists to take."

Good old Bronson Alcott had the first word on the subject of the cairn and also the last. In his Journal for July 12-13, 1872, he wrote, "Mrs. Adam's suggests that visitors to Walden shall bring a stone for Thoreau's monument and begins the pile by laying down stones on the site of his hermitage, which I point out to her. The tribute thus-rendered to our friend may, as the years pass, become a pile to his memory. The rude-stones were a monument more fitting than the costliest carving of the artist. Henry's fame is sure to brighten with years, and this spot be visited by admiring readers of his-works." No one has said it better. Long live the cairn.

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Spaulding's Farm

Leslie Perrin Wilson

Serendipity is sometimes a key element in finding elusive information. Recently, while perusing Herbert Wendell Gleason's *Through the Year with Thoreau* on an entirely unrelated matter, I chanced upon an unexpected reference to Spaulding's Farm, a place lyrically described at the end of Thoreau's essay "Walking," and one that has seemingly defied firm identification. Spaulding (Spalding, Spaldin) was not an uncommon name in the Concord area in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, Thoreau does not provide many clues about the location of the farm in "Walking." The Lincoln property of Leonard Spaulding has been considered a possibility, but no conclusive documentation supports the conjecture.

As Curator at the Concord Free Public Library, I am asked from time to time who Spaulding was and where his farm was located. I use the usual sources for information regarding the places mentioned by Thoreau—Thoreau's journal and manuscript surveys, Gleason's 1906 map of places referred to in the journal, vital records for Concord and the surrounding towns, printed town histories, and 19th century maps. But these materials suggest only possible, not definitive, identifications of Spaulding's Farm.

Ironically, photographer, environmentalist, and Thoreauvian Gleason not only discovered the answer over eighty years ago, but also wrote about the search for it in the introduction to his *Through the Year with Thoreau* (a selection of passages from Thoreau, illustrated by Gleason photographs). In the quest for Spaulding's Farm, I have never thought to consult Gleason's book, which was compiled to distill and popularize Thoreau's writings on nature. However, since Gleason researched and documented Thoreau's world with depth and accuracy, it appears in retrospect that we have all overlooked an obvious source.

Gleason's methodical identification of places associated with Thoreau remains essential half a century after the photographer's death. Very few days go by when I do not refer to the map of places mentioned in Thoreau's journal prepared by Gleason for the 1906 Manuscript and Walden Editions of Thoreau's writings. Gleason used reliable primary documentation in compiling his map and following in Thoreau's footsteps to take photographs. He had detailed knowledge of both Thoreau's writings and the Concord landscape. He drew upon the extensive collection of manuscript Thoreau surveys in the Concord Free Public Library. He consulted all available maps of Concord, particularly the 1852 Walling map. Moreover, he interviewed a number of old-timers who remembered Thoreau.

Spaulding's Farm does not show up on Gleason's 1906 map of Thoreau's Concord for two reasons. Firstly, the 1906 map is based upon place references in the journal, and the farm shows up only in "Walking." Secondly, Gleason's map focuses on Concord. Only part of Lincoln and even smaller parts of Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, and Sudbury are marked on it. Spaulding's Farm, it turns out, was and is in the northern part of Carlisle, which is not included on the 1906 map.

In the introduction to *Through the Year with Thoreau* (pages xxxi-xxxiii), Gleason describes the process of pinpointing the locations mentioned by Thoreau, and comments specifically on the difficulty of identifying Spaulding's Farm. But find it he did:

> . . . Spaulding's Farm was eventually discovered,—not in Concord, but in Carlisle, the village just to the north which used to be a part of Concord,—and a visit to the farm proved most interesting. The old homestead, aged two hundred years, still stands; the "cranberry meadow" was readily found, but the "stately pine wood" long since fell before the axe. It must have been a magnificent grove, judging from the size of the stumps which still remain.

Carlisle is dotted with old Spaulding properties. Fortunately, Gleason took photographs of the farmhouse and cranberry meadow that he visited and included them in *Through the Year with Thoreau* (on the plate opposite page xxxii). Although the barn shown in one of the two published Gleason images is no longer standing, the farmhouse remains and is identifiable by comparison with the photograph. Thoreau's Spaulding Farm is located on Lowell Street (#1044), in Great Brook Farm State Park, near the Carlisle-Chelmsford line, on the right-hand side when approaching Chelmsford from the center of Carlisle, not far from an area where cranberrying still goes on. Gleason shot the house at a distance, from the side, from out in the field, rather than frontally from the road, as the casual passerby would see it. However, the house has changed little from the photographer's time, and is clearly identical to that in the image. Ancient and isolated, the substantial farmhouse dominates the landscape even today.

Carlisle town histories and historical Carlisle maps confirm that the farm belonged to Spauldings in the 18th and 19th centuries. In *Carlisle, Composite Community*, Donald A. Lapham writes that the house was bought and occupied by Thomas Spaulding on his marriage (1730) and later occupied by Thomas's son Zebulon (Zebulun) and by Zebulon's son Zebulon, who died in 1854.

Editor's Note

Michael Berger

In order to pursue other lives, as the saying goes, I am resigning from editing the *Bulletin*. Starting with the fall 2000 issue, Susie Carlisle will assume the responsibilities of editor. She is a longtime member of the Society, a lead teacher in the educational programs at the Thoreau Institute, and a member of the Thoreau Society board of directors. I'm confident that Susie will keep the *Bulletin* going in fine shape. In addition to her abilities and enthusiasm, another reason for my confidence is the many helpful contributions made by Society members who regularly send information for the Notes & Queries and the bibliography, and the regular flow of excellent short articles to the *Bulletin*. I trust that the stalwarts in this field and other occasional contributors will continue to contribute and so provide the new editor with that interesting flow of information and reading material that makes editing the *Bulletin* stimulating and enriching. I hope Susie will enjoy her position at the center of a terrific network of people, information, and ideas as much as I have. It has been a privileged position, and although I am certain that moving on is the right thing for me to do now, I also anticipate that I will occasionally wonder why I left, as Henry did about his leaving Walden Pond.

Thank you to Tom Harris for his constant help, to Karen Merrill, our excellent designer, and to all who contributed the material and interest that added so much to my satisfactions as editor these two years.

Please direct your next contributions to Susie Carlisle, Editor, *Thoreau Society Bulletin*, 44 Baker Farm, Lincoln, MA 01773-3004; e-mail: scarlisl@ziplink.net.

2000 Annual Gathering

About 165 Thoreau Society members attended this year's Annual Gathering, which was marked by both continuity and transition. It saw the passing of the gavel of the presidency of the Society, while it continued to provide participants with annual rejuvenation and maintained a high standard of administrative excellence with smooth execution of a full and interesting program. Society members who have been attending regularly and participating in the activities of the Society for many years were happily mingling again, while many new members brought fresh life and perspective to the occasion. Members from abroad added a global flavor, with four people attending from Japan and three from Canada. Executive Director Tom Harris assured the assembled members periodically that "it won't rain" on our outdoor events, and his and our collective magic assured sunny skies almost throughout, finally succumbing on Sunday morning. But despite the overnight rain and the sabbath sprinkle, walks to Estabrook Woods and the Mt. Auburn Cemetary in Boston took place that morning, concluding a full weekend of workshops, walks, panels and addresses.

The program began Thusday morning with walks starting at Walden Pond and radiating in several directions. There was an edible plants walk, a walk to Fairhaven Bay, a strolling tour of water quality at Walden, and a walk up Pine Hill to the Thoreau Institute, ending with an excellent introduction to the Institute's research facilities by new curator Jeff Cramer. Workshops in the afternoon included a lively introductory session, "Thoreau 101 and the Thoreau Society," led by board member Tom Potter. Workshops were also given on photography, with Vernon Bachelder, and on dramatizing Thoreau, with Charles Wilbert. Thursday evening's lecture was a fascinating account of the architectural theories and practices in the air and in popular contemporary books at the time Thoreau built his cabin (er, house) at Walden Pond. Architectural historian W. Barksdale Maynard shared novel insights into the architectural ideas and images then afloat in the culture, some of which Thoreau evidently adopted and revised for his own purposes in building his dwelling. Professor maynard suggests Thoreau's dwelling should be seen nore as a suburban villa (although of a special sort and unlike the standard suburban tract house of today) than as a pioneer cabin or hermit's hut.

Friday provided a very full day of workshops and panel discussions. Thoreau's neighbor Emerson was invited in for a short visit, with a panel presentation in the morning sponsored by the Emerson society, Ron Bosco and Joel Myerson spoke on Ralph Waldo and his brothers, drawing from their intimate knowledge of the siblings gained through editing a forthcoming collection of correspondence between the brothers. Ronald and Mary Zboray provided information about how ordinary contemporaries regarded Emerson and Thoreau and received their lectures and writings. Phyllis Cole (author of a biography of Mary Moody Emerson) and Jayne Gordon spoke about the women in the Transcendentalist circle, particularly Emerson's wife Lidian, and about the domestic life accompanying the life of the mind within the circle. In the afternoon workshops, Barry Andrews led a wide-ranging and stimulating discussion of a chapter from *Walden*, "Where I Lived and What I Lived For." Barry is the author of a new book, *Thoreau as Spiritual Guide* (see this issue's bibliography), which he was on hand to sign Saturday evening. Fred Burke led a workshop on Thoreau's use of the classics and the chain-link of worthies associated with Thoreau. Leslie Wilson, Curator of Special Collections, gave another well-attended and well worthwhile presentation at the Concord Free Public Library, this time on Emerson material, as Waldo extended his stay into the afternoon. The panel discussion Friday afternoon was chaired by Noelle Baker, who introduced Gary Collison, Robert Hudspeth, and Sandy Petrulionis and their discussions of various aspects of the relation of Thoreau and his neighbors to antislavery activity. Gary (detective/author of a well-received book on the runaway slave Shadrack Minkins, based on so little readily-available documentary evidence his colleagues had quipped it should be titled "The Life and Letter of Shadrack Minkins") spoke on the underground railroad in Concord, Bob (who is currently editing a new Princeton Press edition of Thoreau's correspondence) on Thoreau and antislavery in the correspondence, and Sandy (editor of a volume of Thoreau's Journal, currently researching a book on Thoreau and anti-slavery activity in Concord) on the Concord Female Anti-Slavery Society. After a catered lobster dinner, members settled in for an address by Professor Michael West (author of *Transcendental Wordplay*) on the fertile subject of Thoreau's punning.

After a memorial walk around Walden Pond with Parker Huber, Saturday morning was the time for the Annual Business Meeting, held in the First Parish Church. Outgoing President Beth Witherell's speech was mainly an expression of thanks to the many members who had helped her in various ways during five years of gracious and able leadership of the Society through a period of difficult change. With a mixture of satisfaction and relief, Witherell declared the Society now perfected and passed the presidential gavel on to Ron Bosco, who took it up running. President Bosco has already instituted certain innovations designed to adapt the Society to its evolving mission and its current and future challenges. Among other things, he has established three new committees: the Advocacy Committee, charged with leading the Society in enacting its newly-established mission clause to advocate for the preservation of Thoreau country; the Long-Range Planning Committee, charged with developing a sure financial footing for the Society into the future, in the form of a suitable endowment; and a Steering Committee for the 2004 celebration of the 150th anniversary of the publication of *Walden*, an event that will be marked by numerous celebrations around the country and the world. President Bosco will see that committee rosters are published in the *Bulletin*, beginning with this year's autumn issue, so that all Society members will know who to contact regarding whatever topics they wish to discuss with board members. In his first presidential address, Bosco emphasized that along with changes in circumstances and new challenges embraced by the Society, for which he is ready with appropriate innovations, there is also a desire and need for continuity, indeed for renewed efforts to reinvigorate and maintain the rich resources stored in the personal and institutional heritage of the Society. Toward that end, one goal of his presidency is to renew the Society's presence within the town of

Concord, a presence that meant a great deal to many long-time members, and another is to reaffirm that the Society's leadership holds an open door to all its variously inclined members, past, present and future, who bring much to the life and legacy of the Society. The publication of committee rosters is a concrete manifestation of the spirit of openness Bosco means to foster and maintain as President. Another innovation is the reinstitution of the Life Membership option, available now for $750, and after January 1, 2001 for $1000, with all proceeds going into a restricted fund.

After new President Bosco's address, the Business Meeting proceeded with various reports: Beth Witherell donned her hat as Editor-in-Chief of the Princeton Edition of Thoreau's works, to share good news about support and improved scheduling of release of forthcoming volumes. A substantial commitment from Northern Illinois University has guaranteed a level of financial support that makes completing the edition possible, and not contingent on outside funding. Bob Galvin reported with characteristic aplomb on the Society's financial situation. Wes Mott shared news of ongoing developments on the publications front, with the Spirit of Thoreau series, the reprint series, and other projects. Wes also delivered a much-deserved tribute—beginning with Ambrose Bierce's wickedly inappropriate definition of the editor—and a plaque to outgoing *Concord Saunterer* editor Ron Hoag, whose seven-year service in that role brought the Society's flagship publication to new heights of excellence and reputation, and did so with remarkably effective, generous and personable leadership. New *Saunterer* editor Dick Schneider (also editor of a just-published collection of essays, *Thoreau's Sense of Place*) was introduced, as was the incoming editor of the *Bulletin*, Susie Carlisle, with thanks to outgoing editor Michael Berger. Both publications are going ahead under able leadership.

Jeff Cramer, Curator of the Thoreau Institute, reported on the research holdings and policies of the Institute, extending a gracious welcome to all to visit and use the extensive and unique resources of the new facility. Likewise Helen Bowdoin invited all to visit and learn about the educational programs at the Institute. As there has been some misunderstanding in the past, both Jeff and Helen emphasized that the Institute is open on a walk-in basis, and that the request to call in advance is intended to assure that the limited staff can make themselves available for the convenience of visitors, which they are eager to do. Brad Dean also reported on the work of the Media Center of the Institute, and Dan Schmid, Facilities Manager at the Institute, gave an idea of what his work entails and issued a call for any information anyone might have on how to construct an accurate replica of Thoreau's cabin (er, house) at Walden Pond, which is planned for the grounds of the Institute. All the Institute staff conveyed an open-door spirit, and an open house at the Institute is being planned for next year.

With news from Thoreau country, Joe Wheeler gave an eloquent summary of the current state of, and bureaucratic challenges facing, the Thoreau Farm Trust project, which is renovating the Thoreau birthhouse (see Joe's article in the current issue of the *Concord Saunterer*). Léon-Maurice Larouche issued an attractive invitation to join in the Society's trip to Quebec being planned for the Columbus Day weekend (and Tom Harris added that these Society excursions are his only vacation opportunities, so he urged people to take advantage of what promises anyway to be an interesting, memorable trip). Steve Ells, tireless champion of Estabrook Woods, gave an update on the Middlesex School development plans and community response to the threat these plans pose to a unique, ancient

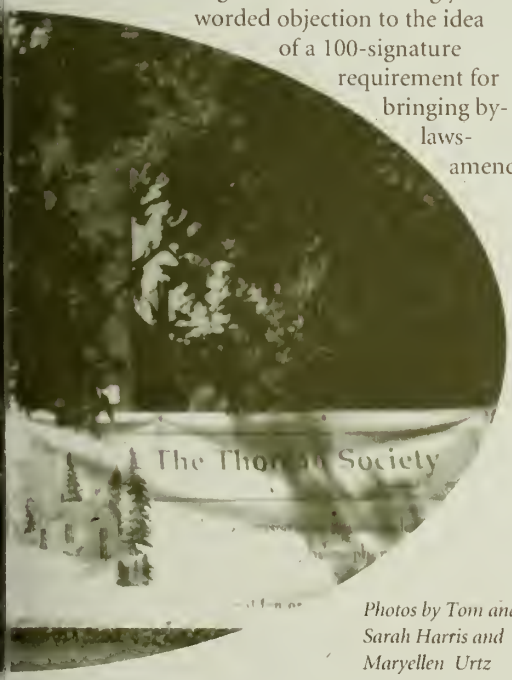
nature preserve. Sue Perry spoke about the activities and programs of the Center for American Studies headquartered in Concord, inviting ideas for programs on Concordian economics and the Concord authors in today's world. Anna Winter-Rasmussen of the Save Our Heritage organization spoke about the threat to the historic Concord natural environment posed by plans to develop the local Hanscom air field into a commercial facility: this would put Thoreau country close under a busy flight path. A few other items were discussed by members from the floor, including Brad Parker's strongly-worded objection to the idea of a 100-signature requirement for bringing by-laws-amendment ballots to the membership, and his recommendation of a ten-signature requirement. The 100-signature idea had failed in the recent mail-in elections, having gained less than a two-thirds majority of voting members. It was also mentioned during the business meeting that since 1995, the Shop at Walden Pond has provided readers with over 14,000 copies of *Walden*.

Following the Business Meeting, a box lunch was enjoyed on the lawn of the First Parish, while local resident Richard Smith performed a well-articulated reading of "Life without Principle" as Thoreau.

On Saturday afternoon, a panel discussion was convened by Brad Dean (editor of the newly published Thoreau volume, *Wild Fruits*) on Thoreau's late natural history writings. Panelists included Michael Berger (author of *Thoreau's Late Career and "The Dispersion of Seeds"*), Laura Dassow Walls (author of *Seeing New Worlds*, on Thoreau and 19th-century natural science, and currently working on the topic of Emerson and science), and Bob Richardson (author of splendid standard biographies of Thoreau and Emerson). The topic of this panel discussion was Thoreau's late projects, involving field research and writing about nature, what Emerson called his "broken task." Dean outlined its features, manuscript components, and compositional histories, Berger discussed the scientific sophistication and philosophical flexibility involved in these interrelated projects, and Walls compared the approaches and outlooks of Emerson and Thoreau, and described Thoreau's program for education (in a broad sense) in nature through what she termed *moral ecology*. Richardson then shared wide-ranging reflections, referring interestingly to the theories of American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce, and posing a stimulating set of questions about Thoreau's sense of chaos and order, which set off an extended discussion among the assembled audience and the panelists. Dan Botkin chipped in from the audience with apt observations regarding how scientists use statistics, providing a preview of the measured and open approach to problem-solving he recommended in his address later that evening.

Daniel Botkin's keynote address featured amusing anecdotes about the surprisingly inattentive and sloppy habits found among professional scientists and preservationists, with suggestions about how Thoreau's approach to learning about nature provides a model for avoiding such mistakes. Botkin, a widely-experienced and versatile

Photos: clockwise from left: Daniel Botkin; Tammy Beams, Tom Potter, Sarah Blackburn, and Erin Elder; Joe Wheeler, Beth Witherell, Tom Potter, and Yoshi Ozeki gather at the Botkin reception; Barry Andrews signing copies of his new book; the Masonic Temple, once Thoreau's classroom, is now the center of the Annual Gathering programming; Members gather on the lawn of First Parish for Thoreau's reading of "Life without Principle." Thoreau as portrayed by Richard Smith.



Photos by Tom and Sarah Harris and Maryellen Urtz

research ecologist, maintained in his address, as he does in his forthcoming book, *No Man's Garden: Thoreau and a New Vision for Civilization and Nature*, that Thoreau's epistemology provides a set of guiding principles for the intelligent solution of current environmental problems, and that Thoreau's attitudes and writings provide a basis for reconciling the needs and aspirations of civilization with the requirements of a healthy biosphere. After Botkin's interesting and well-received speech, refreshments and book-signings by assembled authors of new publications took place in the basement of the First Parish.

This full plate of Thoreauvian talk and miscellaneous revelry between scheduled events was capped off on Sunday morning by the walk in Estabrook Woods, guided by local expert Steve Ells, and the excursion to the Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Boston, led by Jeffrey Waters, Jayney Heywood, and Todd van Beck of the Mt. Auburn staff.

Many thanks to Tom Harris for his outstanding work in organizing and leading another valuable and much-appreciated program, and to his hard-working and talented staff, including Karen Kashian, Tamara Beams, and Sarah Blackburn; and volunteers, including, among others, Lorna Mack, who arranged the flowers, Ed Engelmann, who provided regular help around the office, and Debra Kang Dean, who provided various helpful touches and every morning set up a hospitality area in the basement at the Masonic Hall, with cold and hot beverages and snacks for the convenience of those gathering between sessions. It did finally rain on Sunday morning, however, a flaw in the proceedings Tom might try to work on for next year.

Ronald W. Hoag, *Sainte-Terrer/Editor*

Wesley T. Mott

In *The Devil's Dictionary*, Ambrose Bierce offers this deliciously vengeful definition: "EDITOR, n. Master of mysteries and lord of law, high-pinnacled upon the throne of thought, his face suffused with the dim splendors of the Transfiguration, his legs intertwisted and his tongue a-cheek, the editor spills his will along the paper and cuts it off in lengths to suit.

O, the Lord of Law on the Throne of Thought,
A gilded impostor is he.
Of shreds and patches his robes are wrought,
His crown is brass,
Himself is an ass,
And his power is fiddle-dee-dee.
Prankily, crankily prating of naught,
Silly old quilly old Monarch of Thought.
Public opinion's camp-follower he,
Thundering, blundering, plundering free.
Affected,
Ungracious,
Suspected,
Mendacious,
Respected contemporaree!"

Henry Thoreau, of course, thought that James Russell Lowell wielded the same kind of arrogant, arbitrary power when he excised as pantheistic Thoreau's famous assertion in "Chesunkook" that a pine tree "is as immortal as I am, and perchance will go to as high a heaven, there to tower above me still."

Too bad Ambrose and Henry never met Ron Hoag.

I wish to speak a word for this Thoreauvian editor—on behalf of the Thoreau Society and all admirers of *The Concord Saunterer*. Readers of the *Saunterer* and the *Thoreau Society Bulletin* know by now that after seven years at the editor's desk Ron is turning over the blue pencil to an eminently worthy successor—Dick Schneider—in order, as Ron himself writes (coining a new phrase), "to live some other lives." He's earned the new lease on these other lives.

When Ron began preparing his first issue for 1993, he had inherited a quaint, sometimes valuable little xeroxed and stapled quarterly started in 1966 as a forum for brief notes and announcements. Over the years the *Saunterer* kept its humble appearance, but its contents had begun to evolve in scope and depth until a distressing five-year lapse in publication left a void in both Thoreau scholarship and Thoreau Society member benefits. Recasting the *Saunterer* as a freshly designed, refereed book-length annual, Ron has established our journal as a first-rate scholarly publication of which the Society is justifiably proud. Open to all disciplinary approaches, the *Saunterer* deals not only with Thoreau's life and works but with a widening circle of issues involving Concord history and culture and New England Transcendentalism. Not only is it the first place to turn for the latest scholarship on Thoreau; it also occupies a niche—vacant since Joel Myerson's monumental annual, *Studies in the American Renaissance*, ceased publication in 1996 after twenty years—as a forum for presenting newly discovered and edited primary documents relating to Thoreau and the Transcendentalists.

"The greatest trial and satisfaction," Ron reflects in his last volume, "was to blend the work of established, emerging, and independent (academically unaffiliated) scholars in a journal with both scholarly credibility and popular appeal—and to accomplish this not schizophrenically but by presenting a majority of articles interesting to both camps." The quality and uniqueness of the "New Series" *Concord Saunterer* are the measure of his success in this greatest trial.

Like any good editor, Ron is graced with a love of language and a knack for the right word, and surely his passion for Thoreau and dedication to the Society lightened his labors. But an editor isn't always suffused with the Muse. An editor also needs a manager's ability to establish and coordinate a team of reviewers; a steward's responsible sense of time and money; a leader's tenacity and boundless tact. Especially in the early years, Ron spent hours during his July pilgrimages to Concord driving around the area seeking out and cultivating advertisers. A good editor doesn't sit at a desk posing and "spilling his will."

What made Ron a great *Saunterer* editor is that he is a great saunterer. Ron's love of the outdoors is well known. He has been a major force behind the Society's excursions to the Maine Woods and other Thoreauvian destinations. But true sauntering is more than working up a sweat. It is, as Thoreau affirms, primarily a matter of perspective and perception. It is a prepared openness to surprise and strangeness; as Thoreau says in "Walking," for the saunterer, the landscape—like life itself—"will never become quite familiar to you." Sauntering is a receptiveness to grace, to the occasional "sudden revelation [again Thoreau's words] of the insufficiency of all that we called Knowledge before." Ron brought this gift to reconceiving and nurturing the *Saunterer*. Each volume he edited became cover-to-cover "must reading" for Thoreauvians, and the wit and wisdom of Ron's "Editor's Pages" alone was worth the price of admission.

I have accompanied Ron in exploring the attic of Thoreau's birthplace; wading through poison ivy on Rick Delano's Thoreau Society tour of Brook Farm; feasting on homemade pie on a porch overlooking Nantucket Sound. Those of us who value Ron's friendship will continue to enjoy such sauntering with him, and those of us who study Thoreau will benefit from his next forays into research. And so, with gratitude we wish him the best as he saunters on to new horizons to live his next lives.

Notes and Queries

Mary Elizabeth Mason of North Carolina writes with a request for information about a sermon preached at the First Parish Church in Concord. The sermon was preached sometime in the 1960s. The author of the sermon is not known, but was a minister in the Unitarian-Universalist church. It was about Henry David Thoreau and civil disobedience and the night he spent in jail in connection with civil disobedience. It was preached on some kind of celebratory occasion, perhaps the anniversary of Thoreau's birth or death. The sermon, along with others, was distributed by the Church of the Larger Fellowship in Boston to a mailing list on a regular basis. (Someone on that mailing list gave the sermon to a friend of Mary's.) Anyone having information that may help in locating the sermon should please contact Mary Elizabeth Mason, 230 Pinecrest Drive, Apt.22, Fayetteville, NC 28305. Telephone: 910-484-9131. E-mail: MEMason@prodigy.net.

Someone gave Marjorie Harding a cartoon by the *New Yorker* cartoonist George Booth, showing a battalion of Revolutionary-War-era British troops marching forward into battle, accompanied by two marching drummers beating a vigorous rhythm. A third drummer has reversed direction, walking away from the advancing line, and one lone soldier is stepping sideways away from the formation, holding one hand to his ear, hearing the beat of a "different drummer."

Dorothy Doudna spotted a Thoreau quotation on a plaque in New Zealand, something to this effect: "The best sculptors in stone are not copper and steel tools, but air and water, working at a leisurely pace, with liberal amounts of time." The quotation comes from *A Week* (page 248, lines 4-7 in the Princeton Edition), according to Dave Bonney.

The designers of the Loveland, Ohio public library knew what they were about. The rounded concrete front of the building is inscribed with the following names in large letters: Homer * Sophocles * Aristotle * Euclid * Virgil * Tacitus * Dante * Chaucer * Shakespeare * Galileo * Swift * Melville—some of the authors of those heroic books that can help us to scale heaven at last, as Thoreau put it. And over the front door of this library is stamped the following report from an excellent reader: "Books are the treasured wealth of the world and the fit inheritance of generations and nations. Henry David Thoreau"

Richard Epstein, of Philadelphia, has written with a playbill and a report on the Philadelphia Orchestra's performance of a Charles Ives piece, accompanied by a reading of several sentences from the Saturday chapter of *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. For the performances of March 19, 20 and 23, 1999, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, John Adams, the conductor, substituted the selection from *A Week* in place of a poem by Robert Underwood Johnson that Ives originally chose to accompany "The Housatonic at Stockbridge," the third movement from *Three Places in New England*. Maestro Adams announced to the audience, "Even though [The Concord] is not the Housatonic, it's close." Mr. Adams thought the Thoreau selection expressed the sensibility of the music better than Ives's choice. The Thoreau text was read by Philadelphia-based poet Sonia Sanchez to accompany the orchestra. The passage read from *A Week* begins with the first sentence of the 8th paragraph of "Saturday," beginning "Gradually the village murmur subsided . . ." and continuing through four sentences to "The banks had passed the height of their beauty . . . of some cool well," and picking up with the first sentence of paragraph 12, from "Late in the afternoon we passed a man . . ." to "till he took his way home through the fields at evening with his fish."

Jeanne Austin forwarded a word puzzle, "Kriss Kross 1," from the June 1999 *Dell Pencil Puzzles and Word Games*, devoted exclusively to Thoreau.

Leslie Wilson reports that the Concord Free Public Library has been awarded a grant by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to process, describe, catalog, and reformat the 6,000 Herbert Wendell Gleason negatives recently acquired by the Library. Gleason was a prolific and outstanding photographer of Thoreau country. Leslie shared information about the Gleason collection during an Annual Gathering workshop. Leslie's article about the CFPL Gleason collection appears in the current *Concord Saunterer*. Dale Schwie has been researching Gleason's life and gave a fascinating talk about him and his wife at the 1999 Annual Gathering. An article by Dale on Gleason also appears in the current *Saunterer*.

Jim Dawson writes: "One doesn't immediately associate Thoreau and Errol Flynn, but on page 140 of the book *Auction Madness* by Charles Hamilton (Everest House, 1981), autograph dealer Hamilton quoted this Thoreau-like passage from one of Flynn's letters: 'I am [going] to see if I can learn what life has to teach and above all not to discover, when I come to die, that I have not lived. I am going to acknowledge not one of the so-called social forces which hold our lives in thrall & reduce us to economic dependency. The best part of life is spent in earning money in order to enjoy a questionable liberty during the least valuable part of it. To hell with money! I am going to live Spartan like. I refuse to accept the ideology of a business world which believes that man at hard labour is the noblest work of God . . .' Perhaps this was written in Flynn's younger and more idealistic days or perhaps Thoreau forgot to mention the debauchery."

Dick Winslow found a review in *Publisher's Weekly* of John Jerome's *On Turning Sixty-Five: Notes from the Field* (Random): "Inspired by a rereading of Henry David Thoreau, outdooor enthusiast Jerome . . . decided to spend his 65th year considering the philosopher's eternally poignant question: How to live? This book is the quiet, melancholy result." So who says *Walden* is a book exclusively for the young? Dick also spotted a video titled *New England: A Tribute*, which treats several 19th-century worthies, including Thoreau. The video, available for $24.95 + $3 shipping, was made by Jim Hilgendorf for The Tribute Series, PO Box 641056, Los Angeles, CA 90064; phone 310-444-9255.

Robert Parks, Curator of Literary and Historical Manuscripts at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, writes to report the death of Herbert Cahoon, who was Curator Emeritus of Literary and Historical Manuscripts at the Morgan, and for many years a member of the Thoreau Society.

A review of Jane Frazier, *From Origin to Ecology: Nature and the Poetry of W. S. Merwin* (Fairleigh Dickinson, 1999) states that Frazier finds in Merwin affinities with Thoreau. The review is in *Choice* (February 2000), p. 1102.

Randall Conrad writes that fugitive slave Anthony Burns—whose arrest and trial in 1854 sparked antislavery riots in Boston and inspired Thoreau's "Slavery in Massachusetts"—will be a featured case in a new, privately and publicly supported historical exhibit on Massachusetts blacks and the law. "The African-American Experience in the Massachusetts Courts" opens this fall at Boston's Suffolk County Courthouse and tours the state thereafter, ending up at the new Fan Pier federal courthouse. Independent scholar Marilyn Richardson

served as initial researcher/curator. Earlier historic cases will include the 1781 lawsuit by Elizabeth Freeman against her master, and the 1783 case of Quork Walker, which ended slavery in Massachusetts (pace Thoreau). Accompanying the portraits, documents, and videos that make up the show will be a curriculum unit developed by Primary Source for grades 7-12. For details, call the sponsoring organization, the Ruffin Society, (617) 373-3327, or see the write-up in *Mass Humanities*, quarterly newsletter of the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities, spring 2000, p. 3.

Clarence Burley sent in a number of items, including a profile of Bill Moye, a New Yorker botanist, artist and photographer who spearheaded a campaign to save the South Mountains in North Carolina from massive clearcutting. Moye says he was inspired by reading *Walden* and "Civil Disobedience" at the age of 13: "Thoreau colors my life, both in his observation of nature and in his individuality." Written by Joseph Barbato, the profile appears in *Nature Conservancy* (May/June 2000). Clarence also forwards a *New York Times* article, from the Business section, 7 May 2000, on parallels between the gold rush of the 1850s and today's dot-com boom. Thoreau is quoted: "It is not enough to tell me that you worked hard to get your gold. So does the Devil work hard." And the 7 May 2000 *New York Times Magazine* article by Alan Wolfe, "The Pursuit of Autonomy," reports on "The Way We Live Now"poll results, mentioning Thoreau at start and finish. Chapter 6 of *Restoring North Americaís Birds: Lessons from Landscape Ecology*, by Robert A. Askins, opens with a headnote quotation from *The Maine Woods* celebrating the region's birds. Clarence sends a quote from Thoreau in the *Mariner's Book of Days* (a kind of calendar book by Peter H. Spectre), reprinted in a biweekly magazine published out of Wenham, Mass. The magazine is wonderfully titled "Messing about in Boats," after Mr. Toad in *The Wind in the Willows*. The Thoreau quote begins "A boat would be a sort of amphibious animal, a creature of two elements, related by one-half its structure to some swift and shapely fish, and by the other to some strong-winged and graceful bird." And there are two quotations from Thoreau in *The Oxford Book of Money* (1996), which also includes two quotations from R. L. Stevenson's essay "Henry David Thoreau' in *Familiar Studies of Men and Books* (1882).

More Calendar Thoreauviana: The U.S. Postal Service of Lincoln, Mass., features this quote for March 2000 in its complementary calendar: "The smallest seed of faith is better than the largest fruit of happiness."

At a joint birthday party on 6 July 1999, at the Pickering Creek Environmental Center, Jim Dawson read remarks celebrating Thoreau and the Eastern Shore of Maryland's finest novelist, Gilbert Byron (1903-1991; his best known book: *The Lord's Oysters*), who was influenced by Thoreau and spent over forty years living in a modest and economical house at Old House Cove, near St. Michaels, Maryland.

The winter 2000 *Advocate*, a publication of the Advocate Employee Assistance Program, features a boxed quotation from Thoreau: "It is something to be able to paint a picture or to carve a statue; and so to make a few objects of beauty. But it is far more glorious to carve and paint the atmosphere in which we work, to affect the quality of the day. This is the highest of arts." Thanks to Sarah Harris for sending this.

Ron Pesha, in Maine, sends an advertisement for "Thoreau's Mouse," an 18K yellow gold pin with a sapphire eye, engraved "H.D.T. 4-19-1852," referring to a Journal passage on meadow hay, nesting mice, and dreaming in the dry barn at Baker Farm beyond the reach of a storm's rain. The mouse of Thoreau's meditation is memorialized at Cross Jewelers in Portland. The attractive ad consists of a small photo of the mouse pin and several prominent lines from the Journal against a background of hay.

Over a period of eight weeks, from October to December 1999, Tom Blanding led an adult workshop on the literal and symbolic meanings of Thoreau's essays: "In every way a paradise": Thoreau's Natural History of Massachusetts." The once-a-week workshop, covering a different essay for each week, was sponsored by the Harvard Museum of Natural history.

A recent Special Supplement of Backpacker Magazine featured a page titled "Chasing Thoreau's Ghost," listing resources for information on excursions to Katahdin or the East Branch of the Penobscot River, for those wishing to follow Thoreauís lead into wilderness areas of Maine. Readers are referred to an article from the December 1998 *Backpacker*, "Katahdin, One Day."

A story about Australian beachcomber Edmund James Banfield, in the spring 1999 *Destinations*, a magazine found on a New Zealand Origin Pacific Airlines flight, mentions Thoreau and *Walden*, which influenced Banfield. Banfield is called Australia's Thoreau in this article. (The 1997 *Concord Saunterer* contains an article about Banfield and a sample of Banfield's writing.)

Roy Schickedanz of Illinois sends a brief summary of Thoreau's "A Plea for Captain John Brown" from the "Kankakee Valley Civil War Roundtable" of November 1997.

Sometime last year, during the "National Geographic Millenium Special," aired on NBC TV, narrator John Lithgow quoted Thoreau. George Richwine thought the particular quote was very good, and says it could probably be titled "For This," although he cannot find it in a Thoreau text after several Internet searches.

Henrik Gustafsson writes with amused greetings from Sweden, with this story of Thoreau's cultural migration in more ways than one: "After our attending Stina's sister's graduation up in Gavle last week, her youngest brother—Martin, ten years old—asked me to watch a TV programme with him, bored as he was with all the ceremony of the day. The precise date was May 23, the channel MTV, and the program title "Celebrity Deathmatch" (sic!). Apparently, the idea structuring the show is to pair celebrities from all areas—depicted as life-like clay figures—in 'to the death' combat; this as a travesty of show-wrestling and celebrity mania. At any rate, the duel of the evening was between Roger Moore and Sean Connery, where the combatants went after each other with all sorts of flimsy gadgets a la Q in the Bond movies. Things long look grim for Moore, but he suddenly produces a huge boulder with which he promptly squashes Connery. Upon this development, clay commentator Nick Diamond exclaims: 'While a giant rock may be a primitive weapon, it clearly gets the job done!' To which co-commentator Johnny Gomez replies with solemn emphasis: 'Thoreau once said that when technology fails, the wise man returns to the simple gifts of nature.' From this it would appear that Thoreau finds canonization also among the young MTV crowd?!"

Excursion to Quebec City and the Beaupre Coast October 6-9

Celebrate the 150th anniversary of Thoreau's trip to Canada where we hope to catch more than just a cold this time.

Find full details on our Web site www.walden.org/society

Registrations are due by September 30.

Additions to the Thoreau Bibliography

Michael Berger

Andrews, Barry M. *Thoreau as Spiritual Guide: A Companion to Walden for Personal Reflection and Group Discussion.* Boston: Skinner House, 2000. A guide to reading and discussing *Walden* by the Minister of Religious Education at the Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock on Long Island, New York. Andrews draws on an eclectic range of spiritual traditions and perspectives to provide a study guide that illuminates ways in which Thoreau's classic can serve as a guide to shared or individual personal transformation.

"*Atlantic Monthly* for August." *Portsmouth* [N.H.] *Journal of Literature and Politics*, 2 Aug. 1862, p. 2, col. 3. "Emerson contributes a characteristic but very readable sketch of the life, outer and inner of Thoreau, the recluse author of Walden."

"*Atlantic Monthly* for October." *Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics*, 27 Sept. 1862, p. 2, col. 4. "Thoreau has a posthumas [sic] paper on 'Autumnal tints' [sic]; very close in observation, but not equal as a whole to the brisk pages of *Walden*, by which we chiefly know him."

Carey, Art. "A True Nonconformist's Inspiring Legacy." *Philadelphia Inquirer* 8 June 2000. A tribute from a journalist who's been reading Thoreau's Journal and spent a day in Concord recently.

Carroll, James. "Emerson, Thoreau, and the Walk for Hunger." *Boston Globe*, 2 May 2000, A13. Patrick Hughes, who organized the first Walk for Hunger in Boston, is a Paulist inspired by Isaac Hecker, a Brook Farmer who stayed for a while in the Thoreau house and who founded the Paulists, the first American order of Catholic priests.

Dorman, Robert L. *A Word for Nature: Four Pioneering Environmental Advocates, 1845-1913.* Review: *Nineteenth-Century Prose* 27, no. 1 (spring 2000): 104-08.

Foster, David. *Thoreau's Country: Journey Through a Transformed Landscape.* Reviews: *Environmental History* 5, no. 1 (Jan. 2000); *Virginia Quarterly Review* 76, no. 1 (winter 2000); *American Literature* 72, no. 1 (March 2000).

Frome, Michael. "Thoreau's Glad Tidings." Chapter 28 of *Conscience of a Conservationist: Selected Essays.* Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1989. Inspired by the similarity between his Allagash Waterway experience and Thoreau's words in *The Maine Woods*, the author writes a tribute to Thoreau.

Fujita, Yoshiko. *Aspects of the American Renaissance: with Special Concern with Emerson's View of Nature* (in Japanese). Kyoto, Japan: Apollon Publishing, 1998.

Gustafsson, Henrik. "The Naturalist Hero: On Perception in Thoreau's 'A Winter Walk.'" In *Gudar pa jorden. Festskrift till Lars L'nnroth* (Gods on Earth: Essays in honor of Lars L'nnroth), ed. Stina Hansson & Mats Malm. Stockholm, Sweden: Symposion, 2000. 364-375.

Hahn, Stephen. *On Thoreau.* Review: *Amherst* [alumni magazine] 52, no. 3 (spring 2000).

Harpaz, Beth J. "Wild-Looking Sheet of Water." *Maine Sunday Telegram*, 7 November 1999, 12D. Tribute to a friend of the author, who drowned in Moosehead Lake in Maine, which Thoreau described as a "wild-looking sheet of water." Interweaves contemporary narrative with Thoreau's words from *The Maine Woods.* An AP story that ran in the Los Angeles Times and newspapers in Maine.

Holsinger, M. Paul, ed. *War and American Popular Culture: A Historical Encyclopedia.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1999. Includes an entry on Thoreau's essay "Civil Disobedience."

Inoue, Hirotsugu. *A Critical Analysis of the Works of Henry David Thoreau* (in Japanese). Tokyo: Kirihara Shoten, 1992.

—. *Henry Thoreau, the Man and His Literary Thought* (in Japanese). Kobe: Rokko Publishing, 1998.

Johnson, D. B. *Henry Hikes to Fitchburg.* Review: Portsmouth [N.H.] *Herald*, 16 April 2000, E3. "A Thoreau Youngsters Can Relate To." Reviewed by Rebecca Rule.

Kaufman, Wallace. *Coming Out of the Woods: The Solitary Life of a Maverick Naturalist.* Cambridge, Mass.: Perseus, 2000. Review: *Christian Science Monitor*, 8 June 2000. This book relates an experiment in living that was designed, according to reviewer Thomas Palmer, "to show that development is not necessarily destructive and that Americans can live on the land without abusing it. . . . Kaufman contrasts his straight-ahead, hands-on approach to household ecology with the woozy and druidical strain of environmentalism that originates, he argues, with Thoreau's 'Walden: A Life in the Woods.'"

Marentes, Pablo. "En recuerdo de Thoreau." *Excelsior*, 17 July 1999. Article in a daily newspaper in Mexico City.

Matlack, James. "A Graduate's Postscript." *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 June 2000. About Thoreau's political thought and how it had affected the lives of a professor, his student (who was killed in Vietnam), and, incidentally, Walter Harding, who is mentioned as Thoreau's fine biographer and a WWII conscientious objector.

McGregor, Robert Kuhn. *A Wider View of the Universe: Henry Thoreau's Study of Nature.* Reviews: *Isis* 90, no. 1 (March 1999), reviewed by William Rossi; *American Studies* 40, no. 3 (fall 1999), reviewed by Steven Fink.

Mendelson, Donna. "Transparent Overlay Maps: Layers of Place Knowledge in Human Geography and Ecocriticism." *Interdisciplinary Literary Studies: A Journal of Criticism and Theory* 1 (1999): 81-96. Discusses theoretical connections between human geography and ecocriticism, focusing on *Walden* for illustration.

Menta, Lisa. "The Walden Woods Project: The Thoreau Societyís Voice for Land Preservation." *The Braille News* (April 1999): 11.

Monette, Pierre. "Recyclage d'idées." *Voir*, 27 April-3 May 2000. Article in a weekly magazine of Montreal, underlining links between Thoreau'is writings and some ideas faced by Montreal's left-wing activists. M. Monette is participating with Léon-Maurice Larouche (author of article on *A Yankee in Canada* in *TSB* 230) to organize a celebration of Thoreau's journey in Canada.

Nelson, Todd R. "My Cabin Awaits Just the Right Woods." *Christian Science Monitor*, 7 Feb. 2000, 22-23. A meditation on the

author's desire to build a cabin for meditative solitude, full of references to Thoreau.

Olsen, Taimi Anne. *Transcending Space: Architectural Places in Works by Henry David Thoreau, E.E. Cummings, and John Barth.* Lewisburg, Penn.: Bucknell UP, 2000.

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We are grateful for the contributions made to this bibliography by T. Clemmer, R. Conrad, S. Ells, R. Epstein, R. Fleck, H. Gustafsson, B. Harpaz, K. Kasegawa, T. Lalley, D. Mendelson, P. Monette, R. Schneider, D. Schwie, R. Thompson, E. Van Loan, and R. Winslow III. Please keep Susie Carlisle informed of any items missed and new items as they appear, at 44 Baker Farm, Lincoln, MA 01773-3004; e-mail: scarlisl@ziplink.net; fax: 978-827-3162. Whenever possible, please include a copy of the book, article, or other item, so that it can be preserved in the Thoreau Society's collection at the Thoreau Institute.

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The Thoreau Society Bulletin is published quarterly by the Thoreau Society.
Indexed in American Humanities Index and MLA International Bibliography

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